

NOT MANY JAPS ARE IMMIGRANTS MR. NAGEL SAYS

Only 3920 Admitted; Chinese Problem Remains Vexatious—European Influx Near the Record.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, in his annual report to the president, reviews the operations of his department during the past fiscal year and makes recommendations for future congressional or executive action.

Some of the principal accomplishments of the past year are summarized as follows:

"During the last year some important changes have been made by acts of congress. Four acts relate to matters under the jurisdiction of the bureau of immigration, one of them being the provision for a wireless system for passenger-carrying steamers and another the law relating to motor boats. The activities of the bureau of standards have been enlarged. The bureau of the census has carried out the provisions of the thirteenth decennial census act. The bureau of fisheries has made arrangements for the protection of the natives on the Pribilof islands, has taken over the control of seal herds, and has secured sealings which it is estimated will increase the government's income from that source at least threefold, making provision at the same time for more perfect conservation of the herds than in former years. The light-house service has been completely reorganized. The districts have been increased from 16 to 19, and Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico have been made separate districts. By concentrating the district offices and their forces, and by dispensing with the construction of some ships—for the present at least—it is expected to make a very substantial saving in the administration cost and to improve the efficiency of this service.

Synopsis of Nagel's Report.
Secretary Nagel's introduction gives a synopsis of the contents of his report in a passage which includes many recommendations for improvements in the administration of affairs entrusted to the various agencies under the department of commerce and labor. This passage follows:

"Among the subjects discussed in this report the following may warrant particular attention:

"The application of the merit system of promotion of employees.

"The recommendation, under the heading 'Division of Publications,' to allow a more general sale of publications issued by the several bureaus.

"The recommendations submitted in connection with the section devoted to the bureau of immigration and naturalization. They refer more especially to improvements at immigrant stations, to the discontinuance of the use of jails for detention purposes, to the needed additions at Ellis island unless immigration at that point is reduced or is diverted from it, to imposing fines on steamship companies for bringing aliens afflicted with insanity or contagious diseases, to the regulation and control of employees of steamship companies who seek to land without examination, to a provision for placing, for purposes of observation, inspectors and perhaps physicians on board the steamships carrying large numbers of immigrants, and to the question how immigrant families, some of whom are admissible and some of whom under the present reading of the law must be rejected, are to be dealt with.

"The suggestion that appeals be allowed in naturalization cases so as to secure harmony in court decisions.

"The reports made by the bureau of corporations, more especially the lumber report, which is substantially ready for submission.

"The recommendation, in connection with the bureau of labor, for amendments to the government workmen's

compensation act, and the report on woman and child labor, which has been completed.

"The recommendation for a larger appropriation for commercial agents in the bureau of manufactures.

"The condition and needs of our foreign trade as presented in connection with the statistics supplied by the bureau of statistics.

"The illustrations of a wholesome cooperation between the national government and state authority furnished by the bureau of standards in the enforcement of the standards of weights and measures.

"The recommendation in connection with the bureau of fisheries for wireless stations at points on the Aleutian islands and the Pribilof islands, and the suggestion that some of the Aleutian islands be made reservations for the protection of fur-bearing animals.

"The completion and operation of a tide-predicting machine in the coast and geodetic survey, not only because of its practical value, but as an illustration of this class of development in a scientific bureau.

"The recommendation that the force of the steamboat inspection service be increased sufficiently to secure proper supervision over the number of persons carried by passenger steamers, and the recommendation for a more perfect hull inspection.

"The very substantial savings and the improved service secured by the reorganization of the light house service.

"The growing importance of the early consideration of measures looking to the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

"The successful employment in the bureau of the census of several types of new machines, and the application of examination tests in the selection of some 71,500 enumerators.

"Finally, I recommend that another assistant secretary be authorized for this department."

Immigration.

Secretary Nagel says of immigration that the report of the commissioner general of immigration confirms the prediction of the report for the fiscal year 1909 that the trend of immigration was upward and was rapidly resuming large proportions which prevailed prior to the fiscal year 1905. During the past year the number of aliens coming as immigrants was 1,041,570. As the later months of the year show a greater proportionate increase than the earlier, the secretary predicts that the ensuing year will witness a still nearer approach to the largest record so far made—that for the year 1907, viz., 1,285,349.

During the year 1786 aliens were rejected at the ports on the ground that they were seeking to enter in violation of the alien contract labor provisions, and 78 were arrested and deported upon the same ground.

Japanese and Korean Laborers.

During the year 2687 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, 2688 of whom were admitted and 88 deported. Of those applying, 2442 were and 245 were not in possession of proper passports. Of those holding such passports, 2393 were found on examination to belong to classes entitled under the proclamation and understanding with Japan to receive such credentials and only 49 were found not to be entitled thereto. The 2393 entitled to passports consisted of 722 former residents, 1168 parents, wives or children of residents, 512 new arrivals who were nonlaborers, and 1 settled agriculturist. The 49 not entitled to passports were laborers who were neither former residents nor the parents, wives or children of such residents. During the same period 1561 Japanese applied for admission to Hawaii, 1527 of whom were admitted and 34 deported. Of those applying, 1545 had and 12 had not proper passports. Of those holding such passports, 1464 were found to be entitled and 91 not entitled to them. Of the 1,464,267 were former residents and

1197 the parents, wives or children of such residents.

Chinese Immigration.

The trying nature of the Chinese problem is indicated by Secretary Nagel in this statement:

"The commissioner general again devotes considerable space to a discussion of the difficulties which attend the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, which difficulties, despite the most untiring efforts upon the part of the administrative officers, seem to be on the increase. He again emphasizes the necessity for so amending these laws as to bring them in general agreement with the more systematic provisions governing aliens of other races, and to give the executive branch control of administration so distinctly executive in character as the arrest and deportation of unlawfully entered persons. At the same time his report shows that there has been great activity in the apprehension of immigrated Chinese and of those engaged in the smuggling, also that more general success has attended the efforts to deport arrested Chinese than was the case in some previous years."

The secretary reports that during the year the department approved a revision of the Chinese regulations presented to it by the commissioner general of immigration. In revising the rules two purposes were especially had in view, to reduce them to simpler terms, so that they might be more readily understood and followed, and to secure in every possible way the enjoyment of the privileges allowed by the statutes to Chinese laborers lawfully residing in this country, making the entry and re-entry as easy and certain as the necessary drastic provisions of the law permit."

Separation of Families.

One of the hardships of the present immigration laws, the secretary believes, is the separation of families. In many instances a father is admitted and his wife and children are barred out after the pioneer has made a home. The secretary believes that a more equitable system could be found and says he assumes it is the purpose of the law to keep families together and not to separate them. The secretary suggests that some system should be put in practice by which inquiry should be made about the families of immigrants before fathers and sons are admitted.

Unless immigration can be diverted from Ellis island or reduced, there is need for additions to the facilities there. At no port is there any adequate provision for handling immigrants, declares the secretary, although at most places sites have already been bought by the government for buildings to be used for these purposes.

Of all those who came this year more than 27,000 admitted they had been assisted by friends. All the immigrants brought a total of \$23,197,745 with them, a per capita of about \$27.

White Slavery.

Mr. Nagel refers to violations of the white slave law and declares that immigration officials are able to cope with only a fraction of the violations. If the traffic is to be stamped out, he says, the states and municipalities must take a more active interest.

Promotion of employees by merit and not entirely by scholastic examination is treated at length. The secretary believes scholastic examination may be proper when an applicant enters the government service, but that the right to advancement should be wholly determined by the opinions of the supervising officials, provided such opinions are well informed, judicious and conscientiously reached.

Mr. Nagel favors some sort of superannuation or retirement for clerks. He believes compulsory retirement for age or disability would be an economical measure, and expresses the opinion that if salaries of clerks are to remain as they are, the government can afford to

provide a straight pension without contribution from employees.

He estimates the government could pay an annuity of \$843.85 to each of 474 employees, who are at present incapable, out of a fund now reported a loss due to their incapacity.

Coming Report on Lumber.

The work of the bureau of corporations has been highly important during the year, and probably this month a comprehensive report on its investigation of the lumber industry will be completed.

The bureau now has under way investigations of the international tobacco company, the steel and tobacco industries, concentration of water power ownership and corporation taxation. The secretary believes the value of corporation publicity has been proved. He says:

"There should be an active and permanent system of publicity under the federal government, by which all important industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce shall report to one federal agency."

Hint for Boosters.

Of means to be employed in scattering immigrants about the country Secretary Nagel says:

"It is recommended that in each new immigrant station to be built and those in course of construction rooms be set apart for the division of information and that data collected by it be made accessible to arriving aliens. It is the intention during the coming year to collect and compile information by states as to that person wishing information concerning a certain locality in a certain state may not have to examine a mass of publications which may not interest him. With a large map facing the applicant for information in a room specially set apart for that purpose

and data carefully compiled concerning the resources and physical characteristics of each state, there should be no reason why any person should want for work. A chief cause for idleness on the part of those who are willing to work is a lack of information. Through cooperation with other branches of the government service, chiefly those of the states, information on all questions of interest to those seeking employment may be supplied through the division of information.

"As in previous years, the greater number of those who were directed to employment went to New York and New Jersey. It is believed that by establishing branches in other large cities, including certain large inland cities, the number called from the ranks of the unemployed to profitable occupations would be greatly increased.

"Such care was exercised in directing people to places of employment and in furnishing information that no complaint was made to the division of non-arrivals or inaccuracy in information imparted.

The division reports a growing tendency on the part of laboring men to seek farm work as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and it has devoted its principal efforts to creating a sentiment in favor of farm life and farm work."

Blames Sister-in-Law; Shoots.

(United Press Local Wire.)
San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Following an unsuccessful attempt to shoot his sister-in-law, Miss Clara Corosio, in a crowded street car, William Dwyer, a machinist, was arrested yesterday. Dwyer blamed his sister-in-law for his marital troubles.

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TWO KILLED BY TRAINS AT DALLES

Drunken Men Fall in Front of Engine; Both Killed in the Same Manner.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

The Dalles, Dec. 29.—Two fatal accidents occurred here as a result of the Christmas indulgence. George O'Connor, a carpenter employed at Celilo, was struck by the locomotive of Twoby Bros. near the freight depot Monday evening and instantly killed. He and another man, both intoxicated, were fighting on the track just east of the depot when the Twoby work train came in and just before it reached them O'Connor fell in front of the engine, which passed over his body, terribly mangled him and killing him instantly. The engineer saw the two men fighting before he reached them, but did not expect either of them to get in front of the train until it was too late to check his engine.

The other victim was a Swedish laborer, who was run over by the west-bound Soo-Spokane train at 1:50 Tuesday morning at the sand fill just west of town. The train was slowing down to enter the city and the engineer could see a man crawling up the em-

bankment and just before the train reached him he got to his feet, but being pretty drunk stumbled and fell in front of the engine. The entire train passed over him before it could be stopped and when he was picked up life was gone. There was nothing on the body by which he could be identified, but people about First street recognized the body as that of a Swedish laborer who had been drinking freely the past few days.

MILLIONAIRE ACCUSED SELLING LAND TWICE

(United Press Local Wire.)

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—B. H. Bibb, millionaire lumberman of San Francisco, has been arrested as a fugitive from justice, according to Assistant District Attorney Cotton, who so informed Superior Judge Lawler today when Bibb's case was called.

Bibb is charged with having sold a piece of real estate twice. Six weeks ago when his case was called in court he failed to answer. His bond was declared forfeited and a warrant for his arrest was issued. Cotton informed the court that Bibb had been arrested in Washington, D. C. Bibb will institute habeas corpus proceedings there, Cotton says.

Wires Cause of Holocaust.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Crossed electric wires probably were responsible for the fire that smothered out the lives of 30 firemen in the stockyards last Thursday, according to testimony brought out at the coroner's inquest. Paul Lufka, a watchman, testified that the flames first came from the second story, where the electric wires entered the building.

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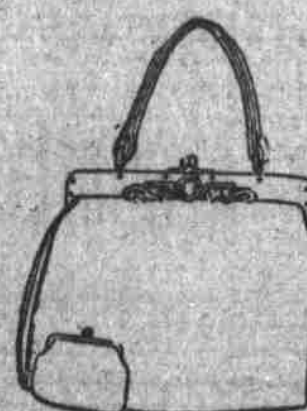
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